

File 65

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

SECRET

25X1

COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Dehtochema, National Enterprise, Prague 2. Brno Chemical Works 3. Slovak Brick and Chemical Works, Hodonin 4. Pottery Plant in Hrusov	DATE DISTR.	20 August 1954
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	3
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCE	

This is UNEVALUATED Information

25X1

25X1

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

Attached received

25X1

25X1

25X1

SECRET

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	WX	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC							
-------	----	------	----	------	----	-----	----	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(NOTE: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

SECRET

REPORT

25X1

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia
SUBJECT 1. Dehtochema, National Enterprise, Prague
2. Brno Chemical Works
3. Slovak Brick and Chemical Works, Hodonin
4. The Pottery Plant in Hrusov

DATE DISTR. 28 June 1954

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

PLACE ACQUIRED

25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Dehtochema, National Enterprise, Prague

25X1

1. Dehtochema, National Enterprise, Prague was set up in 1946 from various former private enterprises, such as Teerag in Prague, Tuermitzer Teer-Oel und Fettindustrie, plus a whole group of various, confiscated German businesses, plus some other businesses which had been nationalized for other reasons.
2. Dehtochema's main plants were in Teplice Lazne /N 50-38, E 13-507, Uporiny near Teplice Lazne, Trmice near Usti nad Labem, Kosire, and Zilina. Main items produced were tar and asphalt roofing material, asphalt-cork plates, impregnated wood, tar used in road repair and construction, and filler materials.
3. All these plants were quite old, dating at least prior to World War II. Almost all of them had their own boiler facilities and had railroad sidings joining main rail lines. They were reorganized to operate as efficiently as possible. A whole group of smaller businesses was disbanded and all their production and equipment concentrated in the above-mentioned large plants. Dehtochema was formerly under the Czechoslovak Chemical Works and was, later on, subordinate to the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

SECRET

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

SECRET

- 2 -

25X1

4. The most significant Dehtochema plant was the Zilina factory where wood was impregnated. Chemapol took care of Dehtochema exports. The export of impregnated wood for 1953 was planned to reach an amount of 10,000,000 crowns; cork plates to the amount of 1,750,000 crowns, and asphalt roofing to the amount of 31,310,000 crowns.

Brno Chemical Works, National Enterprise

5. The Brno Chemical Works, National Enterprise, consisted of the main plant in Brno and of a branch plant located in Blansko N 49-22, E 16-407. Until the end of World War II, these two factories were privately owned and bore the name "Alice", which was also the trademark for the products. In 1945 these two factories were put under the national administration of the United Chemical Works and later they became the property of the United Chemical Works. The Alice Plants were reorganized into the Brno Chemical Works, National Enterprise, and have been directly subordinated to the Ministry of Chemical Industry since 1 January 1950.
6. The works produced perfumes and cosmetics -- the main products being toothpaste, creams, shaving cream, decorative candles, face powders, fingernail polish, etc.
7. Domestic needs took care of the biggest part of the products made here; a good deal, however, was exported abroad. The Ministry of Foreign Trade exerted a good deal of pressure to get as many of these products exported as possible. Domestic distribution of these goods was handled by Chemodroga; export was handled by Chemapol. It was planned to export 20,000,000 crowns worth of products during 1953, mostly to western countries.

Slovak Brick and Chemical Works

8. The Slovak Brick and Chemical Works, in Hodonin N 48-52, E 17-087, was an independent joint stock company before World War II. However, the majority of shares were owned by the United Chemical Works and all matters having to do with chemical production were handled by United Chemical Works' technicians.
9. present-day designation of this firm; in Chemapol referred to it only as "Hodonin". Besides brick and various other construction materials and construction preservatives, the plant produced lactic acid of all grades and for all purposes.
10. After the end of World War II, the Hodonin Plant was taken out of the hands of the United Chemical Works and designated part of the ceramic industry. The export of chemical products was handled by Chemapol. Domestic distribution was handled by Sanitas, National Enterprise, in Prague II, Hybernska ulice.
11. The Hodonin Plant had its own boiler facilities and was connected to the main rail line by a siding.

25X1

25X1

Hrusov Pottery Plant

12. Until the end of World War II, the pottery plant, located in Hrusov, N 49-52, E 18-187 was the property of the United Chemical Works, Prague. After the war, it was put under the control of the ceramic industry. This plant, adjacent to the Hrusov Chemical Works, had its own boiler facilities, and was connected by a siding to the Ostrava-Bohumin N 49-55, E 18-207 railway line. The plant produced fire and acid-resistant containers which were used mostly for shipping acids. The plant employed over 200 workers. There was no chemical production here.

25X1

25X1

25X1

SECRET